

Mails Closed To an Issue of "Metropolitan"

Article by William Hard, "Is America Honest?" the Cause

T. R. Contributes To the Magazine

March Number, the One Barred, Is Already Distributed

"The Metropolitan," a magazine which has been pro-war since the invasion of Belgium and of which Colonel Roosevelt is a contributing editor, has been barred from the mails so far as its March number is concerned.

Hard's Article Investigated

Available itself of its privileges under the espionage act, the Postoffice Department has declined to say what is wrong with Mr. Hard's contribution.

"Is America Honest?" brings President Wilson, Kaiser Wilhelm, Venizelos and a San Domingo bandit together for a beneficial conference on revolutions, and Hayti and San Domingo and self-determination of sovereignty.

The purpose of the article, Mr. Hard said last night, "was to improve the President to make his Haytian policy and his Dominican policy come into harmony with his own declared principles. The Germans know we are in Santo Domingo and the Russians know we are in Santo Domingo and say nothing."

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Questions for Creel

In the letter replying to George Creel's charge that the "Metropolitan" was "guiltily falsifying" in criticizing Fuel Administrator Garfield, the editor of the "Metropolitan" picks up "guiltily falsifying" but decides against using it as a missile because "I do not use language carelessly."

Is it right that you should use the time and money of your bureau, which is supported by the American taxpayers, to defend members of the Administration from criticism in the public press? Are you not in fact the personal press agent of the President and members of the Administration?

After a concise statement of some of the outstanding facts of Dr. Garfield's life, concluding with fourteen years devoted to activities "entirely of a scholarly nature," as related in his defense by Mr. Creel, the editor declares:

"To have a charge of seditious lying against the magazine on such paltry evidence is hardly worthy of a great government official, nor do I think that Mr. Garfield is likely to thank you for giving so much publicity to his petty record."

As Mr. Creel stated, the editor continues, Dr. Garfield acted on the advice of the "Super War Council" in promulgating his fuel order, "the most damnable proof of his lack of executive ability," as, in the opinion of the editor of "The Metropolitan," the "Super War Council" was an "agency for administrative failure like General Crozier and General Sharpe."

Jack in the HELP WANTED column of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE for your opportunity—ADVIS.

Wilson Plans To Sell Enemy Holdings Here

Power to Dispose of Hoboken Steamship Piers Granted in New Bill

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Legislation enabling the government to place in American hands permanently great German commercial and industrial concerns in this country which have been instruments in spreading the grip of German "kultur" was favorably reported to the Senate to-day by the Appropriations Committee. It is in the form of an amendment to the pending urgent deficiency bill, empowering the Alien Property Custodian to sell any enemy property taken over by his office.

The committee also approved another amendment giving the President authority recently asked for by him to acquire by purchase or title the great piers of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship lines here. Hoboken, N. J.

In a statement to-night explaining the purpose of the new power sought, A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, said:

"Power under the law is restricted now to cases where it is necessary to sell in order to prevent waste and protect the property."

To Convert Property Into Cash

The proposed amendment will largely extend this power and make it possible for the Alien Property Custodian to convert into cash enemy interests in the American and North German Lloyd docks are owned by New Jersey interests, which the stock is entirely enemy-owned and has been turned over to the Alien Property Custodian, who is placing his representatives on the boards of directors of those companies.

There is no thought or purpose of changing the character of the ordinary investment in America of the enemy subject residing in enemy territory. Such investments will be continued as at present, except when necessary to prevent waste or protect the property, when sales may take place.

If the amendments reported by the Senate Appropriations committee shall become law, the power of sale will only be exercised by the Alien Property Custodian in cases similar to that of the steamship lines, where the enemy ownership of great industrial and commercial concerns in the United States indicates a close affiliation with the financial and political powers in the enemy country.

Mr. Palmer asked, and the committee agreed, that this legislation should be attached to the urgent deficiency bill, empowering him to sell these properties to any private interests—but not to the United States government—the proceeds to be held in the Treasury until after the war. Whether the German owners ever would receive the proceeds will be determined by the peace terms.

Would Hamper Germany

American property in Germany, the committee was told, is subject to such action. Like treatment of German property in the United States, Mr. Palmer told the committee, would hamper Germany and help the United States win the war.

Another argument advanced by Mr. Palmer was the question of expense to the United States property during the war. Some property, Mr. Palmer said, is being operated with extremely high profits, and it was not right that the government should devote its money and effort to milking profits for enemies, to be delivered to them at the end of the war. By selling the properties now the profits would accrue to Americans, and the present market price be reserved for possible return to the original owners.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, chairman of the committee and Democratic leader, plans to take up the appropriation measure to-morrow. Its immediate passage was expected, with considerable debate only on the Hoboken piers question.

The committee, by a party vote, with Republicans opposing, approved the amendment to authorize the President to take legal title to the German steamship piers and property at Hoboken, N. J. The Republicans opposed it, fearing that it might lead to government expropriation and operation of shipping facilities after the war.

In taking over other enemy property and selling it, under the provisions agreed upon to-day, the price would be fixed by the Alien Property Custodian.

Link French Army Officers With Goldsoll

Prisoner's Papers Indicate They Shared in His Profits

Injunction Too Late To Stop Search

Prosecutor Had Examined Most of Documents Before Court Issued Order

The New York chapter of the financial adventures of Frank J. Goldsoll, private in the French Army and financier extraordinary, will be continued next Monday. Attorneys for Goldsoll, otherwise known as "Goldsoll," went to the chambers of Justice McAvoy late yesterday afternoon and obtained a temporary injunction restraining Alfred L. Becker, Deputy State Attorney General, from further examining the papers seized by Mr. Becker's agents Wednesday at the Alliance Motors Corporation, at 8 West Fortieth Street. The injunction holds until Monday.

It was through this corporation, it is charged, that Goldsoll, while secretary of the French Purchasing Mission, collected persons \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000 commissions on war automobiles sold to France.

At the moment the notice of injunction proceedings was served Mr. Becker and assistants were delving further into the corporation's papers.

They had struck tracks which made them curious to know whether any French army officers, possibly a colonel and some lieutenants, might be implicated in Goldsoll's financial exploits; also, how much of Goldsoll's fortune Wall Street had gotten and where Goldsoll now was keeping what was left.

French Officers Incriminated

"The State Attorney General's office," said Mr. Becker, "found papers which indicated that charges of bribery might be brought against French army officers. That line of investigation will be continued Monday. If the injunction is made permanent we will take an appeal, which will give us two months or so to examine the papers at our leisure. Before the injunction notice was served we had taken photographs or copies of three-fourths of the papers, any way."

"Wall Street got a lot of Goldsoll's money, just how much we have been unable to determine. Nor do we know how much he has left. At least, he seems to have enough left to hire twelve attorneys."

"The remainder of Goldsoll's fortune, we believe, is in the form of gilt-edged securities deposited in New York safety deposit vaults. There is nothing to prevent Goldsoll from withdrawing those securities. Perhaps the French authorities will take some action in this connection."

Commissions Still Due

"Before the injunction notice was served we had found that Goldsoll still Continued on Last Page

All Must Join in Wheat Saving

WASHINGTON, March 7.—All exceptions to the food administration rule requiring the purchase of an equal amount of substitutes with each purchase of wheat flour were revoked to-day because of the necessity of conserving what for the Allies.

The entire country thus is put on a parity in regard to buying of wheat flour. Exceptions to the rule had been allowed in certain localities where substitutes are little known and hard to obtain.

Increased demands for breadstuffs from the Allies were announced several days ago, when the food administration abolished the meatless meal and the porkless Saturday.

German Alliance Here Split Over Loyalty Issue

Weismann Says Men Who Seek to Oust Him Favor the Kaiser

Attacked from without as an organization formed for the primary purpose of Germanizing the United States, the National German-American Alliance, or at least its New York State branch, is torn by internal strife.

Henry Weismann, president of the state branch, announced yesterday that a state of war existed, two factions having split, he says, on the issue "Shall the alliance be pro-German or pro-American?"

Weismann, in his office at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, yesterday declared he was the leader of the faction that wants to support President Wilson and the United States in its war on Germany. The leadership of the pro-German group, as well as entire responsibility for it, he assigned to Christopher Rebban, a Sixth Avenue cafe keeper, who is head of the German War Veterans' Association.

The struggle is the outcome of a meeting of Manhattan delegates to the state branch of the alliance Tuesday night, at which resolutions requesting Weismann to resign were adopted.

The request was based on his refusal to call a state convention of the alliance, in view of the present state of feeling against the organization and the efforts being made in Albany to have its national and state charters revoked.

Weismann dictated last night the following statement:

"I do not propose to resign as head of the New York State branch of the National German-American Alliance, since I have ascertained that the resolution to ask me to resign was moved by a man who is not an American and who has been actively opposed to me since the day, following the declaration of war between our country and Germany, I caused a resolution to be adopted by the state executive committee of the German-American Alliance declaring our unwavering and absolute loyalty to the flag and appealing to German-Americans to support the President."

"This man at the time caused his organization, the German War Veterans' Association, to withdraw from the German-American Alliance, and he has ever since tried to undermine the influence of those who stood strongly for and with our government in the war. I consider his attack dictated by unpatriotic motives and propose to fight it out."

Rebban is said to have been the prime mover in the celebration of the Kaiser's birthday at Harlem River Park a month or so before Congress declared a state of war with Germany. He has a minor decoration from the King of Bavaria, and was supposed to be a friend of Count von Bernstorff.

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Auto Men Cut Production to Help Win War

Agree to Curtail Output of Passenger Cars 30 Per Cent

To meet the government's war needs the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, representing virtually all the large motor companies in the United States except the Ford company, yesterday agreed to curtail uncompleted schedules for the manufacture of passenger cars by 30 per cent.

When the schedules were formulated months ago radical reductions were made to release labor and material for the government and to lighten the demand of the manufacturers on the country's transportation facilities.

Still larger curtailments will be made in the future, it was intimated last night, if conditions remain the same.

Representatives of the passenger automobile industry adopted the retrenchment measure at a meeting at the chamber's headquarters, at 7 East Forty-second Street. Hugh Chalmers, chairman of the Chalmers Motor Company, presided. The policy accepted is "entirely satisfactory to the War Industries Board, the fuel administration and the manufacturers," according to Alfred Reeves, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce.

The action, which in the opinion of the automobile trade will result in a great shortage of passenger cars, followed a series of conferences between the motor car manufacturers and the War Industries Board at Washington.

Although rises in prices for most cars have recently been announced, new increases are expected as a direct result of the shortage of supply which will result from the decrease. Automobile men said also that the demand for used cars would necessarily expand, with an accompanying upward movement of prices. Although the 30 per cent of the programmes of the makers of automobiles which will be eliminated from their actual production has already been allotted in given proportions to dealers through the states, the manufacturers will follow the ruling of the Chamber of Commerce and give each retailer only 70 per cent of his orders.

The lease of productive power, which will be in effect at once, it is said, will enable the manufacturers to widen Continued on Last Page

Missing U. S. Patrol Dashes Back Safely

Eight Soldiers Run Across No Man's Land to Own Trenches

American Colonel Seizes Enemy Officer

Pershing's Troops in New Sector Repel Raid With Losses

It was noon when the patrol carried out its rush to the American line. The men's comrades, looking on, expected every second to see them wiped out, and their safe return was an agreeable surprise. They explained that they had lost their way in the dark.

The enemy artillery has not resumed its activity. The American guns to-day effectively shelled the enemy first lines and also a town behind the German lines, where buildings their troops were using were destroyed.

There was much aerial activity throughout the day, the American aircraft batteries driving off a number of enemy machines.

American Colonel Captures Prussian Officer in Raid

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 6.—An American staff colonel, while with a French raiding party for the purpose of securing information a few days before the men took to their positions in the new American sector on the Lorraine front, met a Prussian lieutenant in an enemy trench and captured him. The colonel with an American captain brought the Prussian officer back to the lines the Americans are now occupying.

The Prussian officer, in this new sector occurred on Monday night, a sharp fight taking place in which the Germans suffered a repulse, with losses. In it a unit which was among the most recent arrivals displayed the customary American fighting energy and apparently gave the enemy a much warmer reception than he expected.

The American troops here are training with French troops as at the Chemin des Dames position. This makes the third American force now facing the enemy.

During several days of the Americans' service here the casualties have been extraordinarily slight, as the sector is one of the quietest. The lines are far apart and the position is held by strong points rather than by continuous trenches.

The Prussian lieutenant's capture was the first instance of an enemy officer being taken prisoner by Americans and also the first occasion upon which an American officer had captured either an enemy officer or a soldier in this sector.

The American troops which have taken up their position on the Lorraine front, were billeted in towns back of the lines when they suddenly received orders to move to the front. They were transported in motor trucks over roads an inch deep in dust. Streams of cannon, trucks and motorcycles along the road raised clouds of dust, which stuck to the men and made their clothes, faces and equipment gray by the time they had reached the towns close to the firing line, from which the position is held by strong points rather than by continuous trenches.

They found themselves in a section of Lorraine where the ground rose in slight grades. In some cases the enemy lines were half a mile away. Although this was the first time they had been in the trenches, the units, from various parts of the United States, quickly adjusted themselves to their new surroundings. Luckily, the weather will line the first few days, but for some time until late snow and rain have continuously fallen in this sector, as it has in the American positions north-west of Toul.

Due to the fact that the ground is fairly high, the trenches are not continuous, because that is unnecessary, and they have remained fairly dry. The American patrols have been operating nightly in conjunction with the French, and have worked between the lines with the greatest freedom. The artillery has been only intermittently active, but usually a few shells are exchanged every hour.

Francis, a Fugitive, Finds Haven in Russia

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The State Department received a telegram to-day from Ambassador Francis, dated Volodga, March 4, in which he said he had accepted an offer by the Mayor and local commissary to occupy, together with the Brazilian and Siamese ministers, an used clubhouse.

He added that some of the American Red Cross representatives and agents of the Committee on Public Information were still in Petrograd.

A dispatch to the department from Minister Morris at Stockholm, to-day states that the British Charge d'Affaires and eighty persons, presumably connected with the British Embassy in Petrograd, had left Hel-singfors for Sweden, via Tornea, traveling by railroad.

It is not known here whether Ambassador Francis intends to remain at Volodga or proceed to Moscow.

GREAT HEAR SPRING WATER. "Its Purity Has Made It Famous."—Adv.

Germans Nearing Petrograd; Japan Studies Our View

Kaiser Is Living in "A Great Moment"

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—To a message of congratulation from the vice-president of the Reichstag over the signing of the Russian peace, says a Berlin telegram, Emperor William replied:

"The complete victory fills me with gratitude. It permits us to live again one of those great moments in which we can reverently admire God's hand in history."

Army Sailings Are Now Up To Schedule

Fresh Troops and Supplies Rapidly Moving to France

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Troops and supplies for General Pershing's forces now are moving to France on schedule time, it was learned to-day on high authority. While figures may not be published, it was stated positively that transportation requirements of the army were being met by the Shipping Board and the immediate situation as to ships was described as satisfactory.

In view of this assurance that the United States will be able to maintain its place as a fighting unit on the battlefield, "goats" on the cables. The Western front are being scanned more eagerly than ever by officers here for the first signs of the 1918 campaign.

It is felt strongly that the opening of the Western front operations, says a Wilson has predicted will prove the decisive year of the great war, will not be much longer delayed. Much has been the determining factor of many previous Western front operations. So long as the ground is soft after the winter rains, it is impossible to move forward great guns and necessary transport trains to support an advancing line. Even in Flanders, however, indications this year are that the ground will harden early in spring, permitting either side to undertake the enterprises planned.

While much has been said, both officially and unofficially, of an expected German offensive, nothing as to probable aggressive measures by the Allied forces had come from the Western front has attracted particular attention because of the reiterated official declarations that the Allied line outmatched the Germans in guns and man power, and in view of the formation during the winter of the Supreme War Council, designed to make the warfare more aggressive on the part of the Allies and the United States.

More U-Boats Sunk In December Than The Germans Built

WASHINGTON, March 7.—More submarines were destroyed by the Allies and American naval forces in December than Germany was able to build during that month, according to information reaching Washington. This fact developed to-day in discussions of the statement made to Parliament on Tuesday by Sir Eric C. Godlee, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that the submarines were being checked.

Whether succeeding months have shown a net loss in German submarines is not known here. It is believed, however, that the anti-submarine campaign has proved so effective that increased efforts this spring will see a steady decrease in the number of U-boats available to prey on Allied and American shipping.

What officials know of plans for pressing home the attack with increased vigor explains the optimism that now prevails in official circles, despite continued heavy drains on ship tonnage through the U-boats. The gradual decline in tonnage losses was graphically pictured to Parliament by Sir Eric with curve charts.

American naval officials appear to be confident that the weapons with which they expect to crush finally the submarine menace are forthcoming. Increased numbers of patrol vessels of various types, appliances and devices to make them more effective against underwater craft and increased skill of navy personnel are among the things upon which they count.

When the United States entered the war the navy contributed promptly all that it had available to join in the submarine hunt. Sir Eric paid high tribute in his remarks to the spirit and efficiency of American naval units, crediting them with a fair share of what had been accomplished. Vice-Admiral Sims's destroyer forces have been the only ones to advance guard of what the American navy planned to furnish for the fight.

Kaiser Strips First Line In Russia; Men Go West

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau

All the German first line troops on the Russian front have now been transferred to the West front, according to the "Gazette de Lausanne."

All the heavy artillery, it is well, has been moved to the West front and the aviation park at Warsaw has been moved to France.

